

DETAILS OF GERMAN PLAN IN SOUTH AMERICA ARE DISCLOSED IN FULL.

SECRET COMPACT PLANNED

ALIGNMENT OF ALL STATES OF SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AGAINST UNITED STATES SHOWN TO BE PURPOSE OF NOTORIOUS LUXBURG.

(Continued From First Page.)

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"The telegrams which appear below are all that the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs received from the embassy in Washington, of which the translations were made by the Department of State in the United States. There are three telegrams not published, as they allude solely to the republics of Chile and Uruguay. The government has decided that it should not publish these telegrams and has delivered them to the respective chancelleries.

"The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no epithet will fit them, as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on and brought to a conclusion."

The German charge's messages were sent during last July, August and September. All are addressed to Berlin and signed "Luxburg." Following are the texts in the order in which they were made public:

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Cociliatory Attitude Urged.

"July 20, 1917.—No. 74.

"Continuation of No. 73. In regard to treatment of general question of note, please show conciliatory attitude in regard to recognized international law and suggest further negotiation.

the bank was, on June 30, \$54,000 pesos."

"July 24, 1917.

"Confidential also for Molina in agreement with Saguler, who is shortly to take over the ministry of foreign affairs. I beg that the reply to the note may be delayed until the first of August."

Ship Movements Secret.

"July 25, 1917.

"No. 52. First remittance of coupons of provincial and state loans depends on the general situation we are negotiating.

"Second union is in need of a subvention on account of the blacklist and prices about 10,000 pesos monthly."

No. 53. Destination and particulars of ships bound for Europe are kept strictly secret. The following are on the way: Cadorna, Pellegrini, Union, Laterra, Francia Peru, Venezuela Itamby, Brazil Bolivia, Saguler from Brazilian ports at various dates, the last named 20th July. Steamer lies low in the water and has a superstructure under construction.

President Gives Consent.

"August 1, 1917.

"No. 55. The President has at last made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a rapprochement for protection vis-a-vis North America before the conference idea is taken up again. Saguler, with friendly under Secretary of State, and full powers is on his way to — and Santiago."

No. 57, August 5, 1917.

"Agreement not possible since Minister insists that protocol shall establish the obligation to pay indemnity and contain provision for freedom for known Argentine ships carrying the products of the country. Most of the ships have been sold to the enemy and will change flags. I recommend answering the new note after August 10 in friendly terms and if necessary proposing a court of arbitration."

"August 4, 1917.

"No. 55. Please treat with indulgence the last terms of the government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made impression here. Please cable me at once full powers."

Luxburg Is Confident.

"No. 59, August 4, 1917.

"I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well, whether with or without Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would be a serious crisis decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December."

No. 90, August 7, 1917.

"I have certain information that North American notes to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped. Vanity does not allow them to tell the truth. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Congress may be unconstitutionally dissolved by President. Please show willingness to meet the Argentine government as far as possible."

(About August 10, 1917), No. 94.—Reply to No. 157.

"It is not known with certainty which ships have not been communicated to President suggestion about sparing Argentine ships for, for the appearance of weakness in face of the pressure. Please give me full powers, secret and comprehensive, of settle matters as far as possible in tone. Best of all, would be authorization to announce submarine visit."

New Proposal Is Made.

"No. 85, August 13, 1917.

"Advise delaying reply to note still further. My new proposal made over for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is as follows: 'One, Toro case to be settled by international court of arbitration.

"Two, assurance that Argentine ships will be spared in accordance with international law.

"Three, protocol according to which Argentine ships avoid war zone. Germany allows all steamers now on the way to pass through both going and returning."

President's answer not yet received; request instructions."

No. 91, August 16, 1917.

"Reference to telegram No. 158. Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of government regarding concessions on board might be destroyed. He stated that it is a fact that there are no more ships available. He regretted the possibility of rupture. Am reporting further."

No. 71.

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July 3, 1917.—For naval attaché. In reply to telegram No. 24. He is one of our agents."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: (About) July 24, 1917. No. 148. Proposal agreed to if formulated in the following terms: Germany allows six ships of moderate size in the blockade area while on their present journey here and back provided they are not conveyed. Instructions are being issued accordingly. As it is not absolutely certain that information can be given in regard to this, compensation is agreed to in case a ship is unfortunately sunk. Argentine promises that in future her ships will keep away from the blockade area and Argentine ships are to remain unharmed if they impede any contraband nor undertake any hostile enterprise. I authorize you to sign a protocol in accordance with this. If the initiative above referred to cannot be obtained, you should declare to the President verbally that the imperial government, in full appreciation of the value of the continuance of historic friendship between the two countries, entertains a well-founded confidence that incidents productive of harm to Argentine ships will not occur again in the future. Very secret, for your personal information. Argentine ships will be treated with forbearance as far as they can be recognized. It is quite impossible to make an express communication as regards the Argentine ships to government on account of other neutrals and of military considerations. The desired Toro note will be handed to the Argentine Minister."

(Signed.) "ZIMMERMAN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: (About) Aug. 8, 1917.—No. 157. Please telegraph the names of the ships which have been sold. Have you made use of the second alternative in telegram No. 148, viz. a visa for the president."

(Signed.) "STRUMM."

Please Deal With President."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: (About) Aug. 11, 1917.—No. 161. Please, as far as possible, deal with the president, and in answering last note state that after explanation of circumstances we are prepared to pay compensation to Toro. As regards safety for Argentine ships in future, please refer verbally to explanation given lately to Argentine Minister here as well as to the declaration which you were empowered to make. For your information, in answer to complaints from other neutrals, the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that the cargo was for Switzerland should necessity arise. Acknowledge by telegraph."

(Signed.) "KUEHLMANN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: (About) Aug. 12, 1917.—No. 163. Reply to No. 94. The Argentine Minister is receiving here only general oral information regarding the note, in accordance with instructions in our telegrams 161 and 148 is left to you. You are empowered to arrange a submarine visit should politico-military situation allow."

(Signed.) "KUEHLMANN."

Rupture of Relations Feared.

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 165, Aug. 16, 1917.—Reply to No. 92. In case of a rupture of relations, I request legation to go to Chile, hand over protection of German interests to Swedish legation."

(Signed.) "VON DEMBÜSSCHE."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 165, Aug. 15, 1917.—Reply to No. 157. Argentina agreed to in their form; one, indemnity for Toro to be agreed to in accordance with telegram No. 161; two, agreed to provided as is implied by there, war zone remains excluded and our interpretation of international law is not narrowed by any addition. Three, agreed to as well, if the above agreement suffices to prevent a rupture of relations previous instructions are cancelled as an agreement is preferable."

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 170, Aug. 21, 1917.—Telegram No. 99 and draft of note received. The matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Draft of note will probably be sent through the Argentine minister. Secret instructions by the well-known way."

Secrecy Is Imperative.

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 172, Aug. 25, 1917.—Reference to my telegram No. 170, the proposed sparing of ships must absolutely remain secret otherwise submarine war would be endangered. As blockade area rests on the principle of retaliation, not on international law, the note must contain limitation in this sense. Full compensation is guaranteed in regard to the Toro, but in view of the precedent involved this is to be attributed not to liberality, but to the circumstances of the case, that this course is justified by the facts. A draft note on these lines will follow through the Argentine minister. Please await its arrival. Former instructions cancelled." (No signature.)

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 175, Aug. 28, 1917.—Reply to telegram No. 164. Draft note for you has been handed to Argentine Minister. Please present it if possible to the President. Request President that you may be furnished with names and numbers of ships involved. Point out that we rely on his promise to prevent ships from proceeding to the blockade area. Please state at once, should any incident take place, and this is not quite impossible owing to technical reasons, that we

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G.F. JOHNSON PIANO Co.

140 Sixth Near Alder, Portland, PACKARD-MEHLIN-BOND PIANOS

are in any circumstances prepared to adopt the most conciliatory attitude." (No signature.)

Toro Matter Disposed Of.

Berlin to Buenos Aires: No. 176, Sept. 15, 1917.—Reply to No. 162. Toro matter is satisfactorily disposed of, please express to the President the expectation of the imperial government that he will prevent ships from proceeding to blockade area. Report by wire."

(Signed.) "BUSSCHE."

The last telegram in the series is from Luxburg to an unnamed person at Santiago, Chile, probably the German Minister there. It follows: "Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile; July 19, 1917. No. 64. With reference to our postal cipher dispatch No. 1730, I congratulate you on the solution arrived at. As long as Chile is neutral Germany will be able after the war to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an infuriated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side. A few sensible men here, even Zebelon, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina; moreover, the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America. Use the above confidentially."

LUXBURG STILL IN ARGENTINA

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GERMAN TELLS OF GUILT. Edwin Deinat, of the German steamers Ahlers and Holstia, which were tied up in Hawaiian ports on account of the activities of British warships.

NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN ANNUAL NUMBER, JAN. 1, 1918. Will be the most interesting and complete edition ever published. You will want to send copies to your friends in the East or boys at the front.

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